

## The Times.

THE TIMES COMPANY.

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RICHMOND, VA.

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1900.

## TAXATION.

Naturally we were much interested in the speech which the Hon. J. Allan Watts made before a committee of the Legislature last week on the tax question and which was printed in full in The Times of Sunday, as much of Mr. Watts' argument was in direct line with a series of articles which have appeared in these columns from time to time on the same subject.

Mr. Watts speaks first of all double taxation, pointing out that the farm and the mortgage of the farm are both taxed; the stock and the value which it represents are both taxed; the house and the notes given for deferred payments are both taxed. We have in mind a case in point. A citizen purchased a house and home for himself and family. He made a cash payment and still owes a considerable sum on the property. Yet he pays taxes on this property as though he had paid for it in full, while the man who holds the notes for the deferred payments is taxed regularly on the notes. In other words, this man who is trying to get a home for himself is being taxed on the debt which he owes. It is all wrong. The State cannot in justice tax him for more than the amount of money that he has paid on the property.

In the next place Mr. Watts calls attention to the unequal assessments throughout the State, showing that in some counties real estate is taxed up to its full value, while in other counties it is taxed at less than half value.

We have so often referred to this phase of the question that we need not say more at this time. Everybody knows that assessments are unequal and there is general demand throughout the State for a reform. Mr. Watts also dwells upon the fact, which we have so often emphasized in The Times, that while the poor man is compelled to list his visible effects, his household furniture, his farming implements, his live stock and so on, the rich man may hide much of his personality away and keep it safely from the eye of the assessor. There is a demand in Virginia for a reform also in this particular. Mr. Watts says truly that under our present system most men are permitted to make their own assessments. This must continue to be the case so long as those who are designated to make the assessments are directly dependent upon the popular vote for their tenure of office.

Again, Mr. Watts says that just complaint is made of our laws in that we have no proper supervision over the money which the State should receive. He points out that every large railroad has a travelling auditor or accountant who visits its various agents from time to time and sees that the company gets its dues; the State of Virginia has no such officer. No living man knows to-day how the accounts of these offices throughout the length and breadth of Virginia stand. They are never inspected, so far as we know, and if the State gets all her dues it is because all these collecting officers measure squarely up to their duties. We do not pretend to say that there are delinquencies in this respect. We do not know of any such case, but we do say that it is very poor business for the State to go on from year to year without having the accounts of such offices regularly inspected. We repeat what we have said a dozen times before, that one of the greatest needs in our government to-day is the inspection system.

All these questions are difficult to deal with, and hence it is that we heartily favor the proposition to appoint a tax commission for the State of Virginia, a commission to be composed of discreet and patriotic citizens who will devise some plan for bringing about the reforms which Mr. Watts has designated. Our system is old and ramshackle and out of date. It is a business age and the State's affairs should be conducted upon business principles by the most approved modern methods.

## GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

The antipathy which the Transvaal war has shown to exist in Germany against England is a curious subject for speculation. There is nothing in the past history of the two peoples that should have aroused anything in the nature of a hereditary animosity. Indeed, from the time the present dynasty came to the English throne, nearly two hundred years ago, now, being German, it introduced in England, and by reaction, more or less in Germany, an intercourse between Englishmen and Germans that was wholly friendly and calculated, therefore, to foster friendly sentiments between the two nations. The flare up, however, that the English soldiers of German ships has caused in Germany, shows that there is some deep-seated feeling of resentment here against England, which leaks out when the opportunity offers. Contrast between the way such seizers have been viewed in America and the view taken of them by Germans. The American people being as friendly as possible in their bottom hearts towards the English, took the seizure of our flour with calmness and resignation, knowing that England occupied a very trying situation, and that it became her friends to be as moderate as possible in maintaining their neutral rights. But a large part of Germany's population would hear of no excuse or justification for the seizure of German vessels, and it appears from newspaper reports that a very large part of Germany's population was, and is now, ready to go to war with England over the matter.

We are compelled to admit that the German Emperor has shown an amount of good sense in the case that we did not expect from him. Naturally his close blood relationship with the English royal family, and his intimate personal association with them, inclined his personal sympathies towards their side of the Transvaal quarrel. But the Emperor has the sagacity to know also that it is not for Germany's interests to get into a war with England. He, and the German people also, are deeply interested to establish a prosperous colonial system for Germany, where they may sell their manufactures to advantage. There can be no successful colonization without a strong navy to look after it. Germany has been carefully maturing her navy for the past few years, and it is one of the Emperor's fondest anticipations to see it a formidable one at no distant day. But war with England would mean the utter destruction of Germany's infant navy. England would wipe it off the seas, and nothing of it would be left but stranded hulks with dismantled guns. All her colonies also would be seized by England, and all that Bismarck and the present Emperor have done to develop Germany in a colonial way would fall to pieces in a few months' campaign.

War with England, therefore, in the present state of affairs, is the last thing on earth that German interests really want, and whatever the aggravation, we shall see no serious quarrel between England and Germany. England will, of course, be as careful as possible to avoid giving offence, and the natural good sense of the hard-headed Germans will make them blind and deaf to whatever is not intended as offence, whatever its appearances may be.

## RACE PREJUDICE.

We clip the following from the editorial columns of our esteemed contemporary, the Harrisonburg Spirit of the Valley:

"The Richmond Times concludes an article on the so-called 'Jim Crow' cars with this paragraph: 'We again make the point that the white people of Virginia have no disposition to humiliate the black man, or to impose any unnecessary hardship upon him.' There, for the 'Jim Crow' car is established by law, it will be because insolent and ill-mannered negroes have forced it. If the negro insists upon being rude and riotous and indecent in public, he must expect to be tolerated by decent people."

"Now, we have no doubt that the writer who penned the paragraph just quoted really thinks that he is not influenced by race prejudice, but every impartial man will see that he is. Suppose a few persons belonging to any nationality were occasionally disorderly, would The Times want separate cars for them? We have occasionally seen men of all nationalities commit rude and disorderly acts upon the cars, but we never heard that all people of such nationalities were to be compelled by law to ride in cars to themselves. We ought not to be to The Times that this movement is founded on race prejudice."

The Times has never said that there was no such thing as race prejudice. On the contrary we have declared the fact and emphasized it. Of course there is race prejudice; no one denies it. We of the South do not tolerate the mixing of negroes with whites in the social circle, no matter how cultivated and refined the negro may be. Remove every other objection, and there are many, yet race prejudice is sufficient to prevent social equality. We have in the South separate churches, separate hotels and separate schools. Why? Because of race prejudice. It is something for which the white man is not responsible. It was born in him and he cannot help it if he would. The color line was drawn by the Creator of the human race, and it is here to stay. The races cannot be mixed without trouble, therefore, we say that it is good sense and in the interest of peace and order and the welfare of all concerned that the races be kept as completely separate as possible.

We told the black man in Sunday's paper that there was a future for him, but that it must be of his own making. The black man must build his own society, for race prejudice, if nothing else, is sufficient to keep him from entering into the inner circle of the white man.

Race prejudice is a fact and we must recognize it and deal with it as such. Those who try to obliterate it might as well try to change the color of the black man's skin.

## SOUTH AMERICAN REVOLUTIONS.

In speaking of the civil wars which have raged in Venezuela, the Lynchburg News says that scarcely a single one of the Spanish-American republics has been able to establish and maintain an orderly government for two consecutive decades. "They have yet to learn," says our contemporary, "the principles of civil liberty and republican institutions. Their experiences under the Spanish Government did not fit them to appreciate free institutions, nor did it train them to the duties of citizenship in a republic."

If our contemporary will take the trouble to inquire of those who have lived in South America, and there is such a man in the city of Richmond, it will dis-

cover that the real secret of the revolutions in the South American republics is to be found in the fact that the ballot is not respected. Our information is that the party in power controls the elections absolutely, and, although in the minority, so manipulate the ballot as always to carry the elections their way. The opposition party will tolerate this thing for a time, but finally discovering that elections are a farce and that the ballot is not the means of expressing the wishes of the people, resort to the "sacred right of insurrection." When the people of any country agree that they will settle all public questions by ballot, they appoint a day upon which the votes of the people shall be registered, and if there be a full and free expression of the people, and if there be a fair count and an honest return of the vote, the majority will usually yield to the majority, and all will be well until the next contest. So long as the voters are satisfied that they are getting fair play they are not disposed to make trouble. But as soon as it is discovered that by trickery or force, or by whatever means elections are so manipulated as to defeat the will of the majority and to continue the minority in power whether or not, then, naturally, the majority are in revolt. If elections are not the means of fairly settling questions of dispute between contending parties, then elections will be repudiated and men will settle their differences in a more heroic way. If ballots will not do, bullets will be employed.

This is true as well of the State of North America as of the States of South America. Whenever, if ever, it shall come to pass in these United States that elections are so manipulated as to defeat the wishes of the majority, then as surely as the night follows the day we shall have revolutions in this republic as well as in the republics to the south of us.

## CURRENT TOPICS.

We learn from one of the South Carolina papers that a bill to require marriage licenses in that State has passed the House of Delegates. It is a remarkable thing that the people of South Carolina, who are quite proper, not to say prim, in their social relations, should have lived all these years without a law requiring candidates for matrimony to take out license. A member of the Legislature, in discussing the bill, said that there was no State in the Union where it was easier to get into matrimony and harder to get out than in the State of South Carolina.

From the same source as above we learn that the South Carolina Legislature has repealed the income tax law on the ground that there is no means of enforcing the law, and that it has proven to be a farce. Last year half the counties made no returns on this tax. Yet there seems to be a demand from the people of South Carolina for federal tax on incomes.

The Charlotte (N. C.) Observer prints the "Message to Garcia," which was reproduced in our columns some time ago, and in commenting thereon, says: "The story is an incentive to the faithful performance of duty. It shows, and truthfully, that the employee, whether in a high or low position, is unworthy if he simply contents himself with doing what he considers 'his work,' regardless of the welfare of his employer, or his without interest in performing his labor. The writer is eminently correct when he says that while we hear so much sympathy expressed for the 'down-trodden laborer,' nothing is said about the employer who grows old before his time in a vain attempt to get frowsy, 'nerve-do-wells' to do intelligent work, and his long, patient striving with 'help' that does nothing but loaf when his back is turned."

## SOUTHERN NOTES.

A new telephone company with a capital stock of \$100,000 is asking for a charter in Atlanta.

The action of Mr. Ryan in attempting to frustrate the plans of the Seaboard Air Line is sharply criticised by many business men here and elsewhere. It is evident to every one that Mr. Ryan is out to make all the trouble he can and, if possible, to kill the project to make an other big system of roads in the South, and his past record is sufficient proof of the fact that he will carry the light on to the bitter end.

These pills are very mild and harmless in their action upon the Liver and Bowels, and where persons are suffering with any Bilious Affections, and especially Sick Headache, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, or any disease of the LIVER OR STOMACH, they should always have a box of them near at hand, and take them by directions found on the box.

The verdict of everybody that has taken Dr. David's Liver Pills is, "I never took." All sufferers should give them a trial. Price, 25 cents a box; five boxes for \$1. For sale everywhere.

## CAID OF THANKS.

I desire to thank my friends and the public for their past patronage and beg to inform them that on or about February 1st, will open up with my usual line of hats and Furnishings, and hope that my friends will stand by me in future, as they did before the fire, which came near consuming the Pace Block.

MUSCOLE GARNETT,  
Eleventh and Main Streets.

## PREVENTED A TRAGEDY.

Timely information given Mrs. George Long of New Straitsville, Ohio, prevented a dreadful tragedy and saved two lives. A frightful cough had long kept her awake every night. She had tried many remedies and doctors but steadily grew worse until urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle wholly cured her, and she writes this marvelous medicine also cured Mr. Long of a severe attack of Pneumonia. Such cures are positive proof of the matchless merit of this grand remedy for curing all throat, chest and lung troubles. Only 50c and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed. Trial bottle free at Owens and Minor Drug Store.

The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company announces that telephonic communication can be had over its lines with Lynchburg, Va.; Danville, Va.; Roanoke, Va.; Warrenton, Va.; Appomattox, Va.; Farmville, Va.; Crewe, Va.; Salem, Va.; Bedford City, Va.; Reidsville, N. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Columbia, S. C.

For further particulars acquire at the Public Pay Station, and at Manager's office, 124 East Main street.

**SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**

**VIGOROUS RUBBING**  
with Olive Nerve and Bone Liniment will cure rheumatism, pains in the back, shoulders, sides and limbs. Stiff joints, soreness in the muscles and sinews are quickly relieved with a few applications of Olive Nerve and Bone Liniment. It cures neuralgia, it removes and cures corns and bunions without pain. It is the best liniment for both man and beast. Price, 25 cents.

husband. "You'll find the price mark that belongs to your present in my other vest pocket."—Brooklyn Life.

Only the Poor Have to Pay Cash.  
"Yes," said the shrewd-faced man, "I'm acquainted with the sweetest people in town."

"What's your business?" asked the shrewd-faced man, as he motioned to the conductor to let him off.

"I'm a bill collector."—Syracuse Herald.

## An Arrangement.

"Say, young fellow, I want hire yer 't catch me some fish."

"What'll yer gimme?"

"W-y-y, half der fish yer catch."—New York World.

## The Last Leaf.

I saw him once before,  
As he passed the door;  
And again  
The pavement stones resound  
As he totters off the ground  
With his cane.

They say that in his prime,  
Ere the pruning knife of time  
Cut him down,  
Not a better man was found  
By the erier on his round  
Through the town.

Now he walks the streets,  
And he looks at all he meets  
So forlorn;  
And he shakes his feeble head,  
That it seems as if he said,  
"They are gone."

The mossy marbles rest  
On the lips that he has pressed  
In their bloom;  
And the names he loved to hear  
Have been carved for many a year  
On the tomb.

My grandmother has said—  
Poor old lady! she is dead  
Long ago  
That he had a Roman nose  
And his cheek was like a rose  
In the snow.

But now his nose is thin,  
And it rests upon his chin  
Like a staff;  
And a crook is in his back,  
And a melancholy crack  
In his laugh.

I know it is a sin  
For me to sit and grin  
At him here,  
But the old three-cornered hat  
And the breeches and all that,  
Are so queer.

And if I should live to be  
The last leaf upon the tree  
In the spring  
Let them cut me and I do now.  
At the old forsaken bough,  
Where I cling.  
—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

DR. DAVID'S LIVER PILLS  
are offered to the public as the best cure for a disordered liver known, and but one trial is needed to convince the most skeptical of this fact.

These pills are very mild and harmless in their action upon the Liver and Bowels, and where persons are suffering with any Bilious Affections, and especially Sick Headache, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, or any disease of the LIVER OR STOMACH, they should always have a box of them near at hand, and take them by directions found on the box.

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**BEAUFONT LITHIA WATER,**  
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5 Gal. In Demijohn, . . . . .50

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NEW PHONE, 524, OLD, 206

FRESH GOSSIP  
FROM GOTHAM

A Row Among Democrats Over the  
Bryan Dinner.

A GREAT RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT.

A Man Who Swallowed Watchchains  
and Hairpins Has a Case of Indigestion—Report of the Magnet Committee.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Special.—It is said that there is a row among the Democrats over the dinner which is to be given to the Hon. William J. Bryan in this city. The Sun's version of the trouble is as follows:

O. H. P. Belmont is to give him a dinner, and out of that it is expected material results are to come. The Sun has already announced that Colonel Bryan's friends are to take steps while he is here to assure him that the necessary cash for a national campaign is to be forthcoming.

Hitherto, since the departure of Mr. Croker, the three Hon. Johns of the Democratic Club have dwelt together in harmony. It is true that they have had the clubhouse to themselves most of the time, and that Andy Freeman has been moved upon them by occasional warning nods and hints to mind their P's and Q's. Yesterday, however, the friends of the Hon. John W. Keller insisted that if Bryan is to be entertained in New York by any authority, the Boy Orator of the Platte should be the Democratic Club, of which the Hon. John W. K. is president. Mr. Keller's friends pointed out that he was a "handy man" who could move a chair, and even a body of Democrats it should be the Democratic Club, of which the Hon. John W. K. is president. Mr. Keller's friends pointed out that he was a "handy man" who could move a chair, and even a body of Democrats it should be the Democratic Club, of which the Hon. John W. K. is president.

Up spoke the friends of the Hon. John F. Carroll, head of the Tammany Hall in Mr. Croker's absence, and insisted that the dinner to Bryan should be held at the Savoy and that Mr. Carroll, as Tammany's chief representative, should preside. Nothing definite was decided. There promises to be the usual wrangle over this feast, and the man who ought to be accustomed to a fuss every time he enters what he so aptly described in 1896 as "the enemy's country."

A great evangelical movement will be inaugurated in Brooklyn this week. No effort is to be made at proselytizing, the only object being to induce men to get religion. The first meeting will be held on Wednesday.

Among those who will appear will be the Rev. Dr. A. T. Pierson, the Rev. Len G. Broughton and the Rev. Frederick H. Jacobs, the "stinging evangelist" for ten years or more the companion of Dwight L. Moody. The Rev. A. C. Dixon, well known in Richmond, is taking a prominent part in the movement.

## STOMACH LIKE AN OSTRICH.

There is an interesting patient in St. John's Hospital in Brooklyn. His name is John Sael, and he is twenty-two years of age. The physicians performed an operation on him to relieve him of an acute attack of indigestion. They removed from his stomach three watch chains, two latch keys, six hair pins, one hundred and twenty-eight common pins, ten 2 1/2 inch iron nails and one finger ring with a stone setting.

Ten days ago Sael went to the dispensary connected with St. John's Hospital, said that he had been a professional pin swallower for fourteen weeks and asked for a cure for indigestion. On Wednesday last Dr. Hopkins made an X-ray examination. The plates showed some small detached articles and one big black spot where the chains had tangled up the pieces of metal. An operation was determined on, and on Friday afternoon Sael, in whom the hospital physicians had become very much interested, was laid on the table and an incision made in the wall of the stomach. After the cause of the trouble had been removed the wound was sewed up and the patient put to bed.

The Magnet Committee will make its report to the Legislature on Wednesday. There will be a majority and a minority report, but it is very doubtful if they will result in any very great reforms.

## ARENA MAGAZINE SOLD.

It is announced that the Arena Magazine has been purchased by a syndicate of New Yorkers, and that beginning with the February number, it would be under the editorial control of N. O. Fanning, who since January, 1898, has been Deputy Commissioner of Correction. The names of the persons composing the syndicate are not made public, but it is said that several prominent Democrats are interested in the venture and that it will be their object to make the Arena a vehicle for the distribution of Democratic principles of the old-fashioned kind.

Police Captain Reynolds, of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau, was held responsible for the escape of W. W. Miller, the Franklin syndicate man, has been superseded by Police Captain Price, long in command of the Tenderloin precinct, Manhattan.

Rev. Dr. Purves, successor of the late Dr. John Hall, preached at Fifth-Avenue Presbyterian church yesterday and drew a large crowd. He delivered an orthodox sermon which was listened to with earnest attention. He is said to be a preacher of large ability.

**Tribute to General Maury.**  
The Mobile (Ala.) Register prints the following communication:  
To the Editor of the Register:  
I read with interest in your columns the announcement, through the Associated Press, of the death of General Dabney H. Maury. To the few surviving members in the South, if the question is now so fast passing away, this announcement must bring a feeling of profound sorrow. Of the men who bore a conspicuous part in the great struggle, which, now more than a third of a century ago, so grandly illustrated the valor, the patriotism and the manhood of our two great divisions of the people of our now reunited country, his name will go down in history as by no means the least illustrious. A member of a family which from a period antedating our revolutionary struggle for independence has been in the traditions of his family; he gave his life to her service, abandoning an assured position in the army of the Union, in order to follow the fortunes of the South in the war with Mexico. Throughout the long, though for the South hopeless, struggle between the two sections of the country, he bore himself like the gallant soldier and the noble gentleman that he was. He bore a conspicuous part in all the operations of the Confederate army in the West under the gallant Price, and shared all the glory won by him in his arduous campaigns. His last service in the war was as general commanding the division of the Confederate Army, whose headquarters were at Mobile. The few among us in Mobile who now remain since that time must remember with saddest pleasure, the zeal, the earnestness, the loyal devotion to duty, with which he devoted himself to the preparations for, and the actual defence of our city against

the overwhelming forces which were closing in upon her. The few veteran survivors of the partisans in her defence on the western shore of Mobile Bay and on Spanish Fort, must glow with pride when they recall their noble efforts in that defence under Maury's skillful leadership. It is said, and I believe truthfully, that the losses inflicted upon the invading army of General Canby in that defence amounted to more in numbers than the whole of the Confederate forces holding them at bay. This was the last of the important battles of the war between the States, and in point of dauntless valor in the discharge of duty on the part of the Confederate forces, and of skillful leadership on the part of their general, Maury, falls not short of any of his right predecessors.

It is very meet and proper, therefore, that Mobileans should pause one brief moment to pay a tribute of sorrow to that gallant soldier and true gentleman,  
R. B. O.

Mobile Jan. 12, 1900.

**Mr. Duce to Leave.**  
Mr. Herbert C. Duce, who has been connected with the city press for several years, leaves to-day to join Mr. James Young, the well-known actor, upon his southern tour. Mr. Duce will act as Mr. Young's personal representative and press agent and expects to be absent from the city about eight weeks.

Mr. Young will produce a new play entitled "The Academy of Music" at the Academy of Music in Norfolk next Friday and the play will be given here next week. The piece is being taken on the road at this time in order to prepare it for presentation in New York next spring. The play will be staged on a very elaborate scale, the organization carrying two car loads of scenery, besides antique furniture and other accessories.

Mr. Duce's family will remain in this city during his absence.

**New Baptist Church.**  
The members of the Second Baptist church are much interested in the erection of their proposed new church, at the corner of Adams and Franklin streets. It is desired to raise \$5,000 by subscription. Eight members of the church have pledged themselves for \$2,000, and there is little doubt but the remainder of the amount will be easily contributed by other members of the church. The new church in the month has been dedicated upon the day to present to the congregation the proposed plans.

**State Supreme Court.**  
Milliner & Co., vs. McKinley, Ransley & Co., argued by W. H. Gravelly for appellants, and John W. Carter and R. W. Peatross for appellees, and continued until to-day.

The next cases to be heard are N. & W. Railway Co. vs. Greener, on the privileged docket, and Va. & N. C. Wheel Co. vs. Chalkley, on argument docket. Painter and Als vs. St. Clair and Als, has been set for to be heard on Tuesday, the 22nd of this month.

**Ready for the Masons.**  
Work on the new cellulose plant at West Point is being rushed, and Mr. E. Wilkinson, the superintendent, who was in the city yesterday, said he expects that the machinery will begin work on the foundations and brick work during the week.

**Yachting for Ducks.**  
Col. Cob. Maddux left the city yesterday for Old Point to join a party of friends upon the yacht of Mr. "Bob" Ballentine, of New York. The party is out for sport and ducks.

## NORFOLK &amp; WESTERN PURCHASE

Obtains the Damascus Railroad Sixteen Miles Long.

ABINGDON, VA., Jan. 15.—Special.—It is agitated on the streets to-day by parties who claim to know whereof they speak that the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company has purchased the Damascus railroad franchise, a rail road leading southeast from this town to Damascus, which controls the gap to the immense timber and iron lands of Johnson county, Tenn., and Ashe county, N. C. The line is sixteen miles long and was graded nearly ten years ago.

## A GOOD LINE OF GOOD GOODS.

As the run outranks the smaller stars, so the performance of the Wilbur-Kirwin Opera Company surpasses any popular price opera company in America. The public are always hungry for bargains, and this week will be bargained week at the Academy with a vengeance. The Wilbur-Kirwin Company's big productions will be given away, stage filled with lovely girls, handsome men, pretty costumes, beautiful stage settings, principals that act and sing, farcical comedies, and police and military acts, and three hours of solid music, merriment and fun is the offerings. Husbands can take their wives and children, lovers their sweethearts, to see the Wilbur-Kirwin Company, this week, and for 25, 35 and 50c, get a dollar's worth of amusement. Big productions and little prices is the secret of the Wilbur-Kirwin success. Their engagement begins to-morrow night for four nights and three matinees.

## STORY OF A SLAVE.

To be bound hand and foot for years by the chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. George D. Williams, of Manchester, Mich., tells how such a slave was made free: "My wife has been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using bottles of Electric Bitters, she is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work." This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache, backache, indigestion and diarrhoea. This mild working medicine is a godsend to weak, sickly, run-down people. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50 cents. Sold by Owen and Minor Drug Co., druggists.

**DON'T NEGLECT A COUGH**